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(54) **8-ALKOXYQUINOLONECARBOXYLIC ACID HYDRATE WITH EXCELLENT STABILITY AND
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME**

8-ALKOXYCHINOLONCARBONSÄUREHYDRAT MIT AUSGEZEICHNETER STABILITÄT UND EIN
VERFAHREN ZU SEINER HERSTELLUNG

HYDRATE D'ACIDE 8-ALCOXYQUINOLONECARBOXYLIQUE AYANT UNE EXCELLENTE
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• **KATO, Yukihiro**
Nagano 394 (JP)

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(74) Representative:
ter Meer, Nicolaus, Dipl.-Chem., Dr. et al
TER MEER STEINMEISTER & PARTNER GbR,
Patentanwälte,
Mauerkircherstrasse 45
81679 München (DE)

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(73) Proprietor: **KYORIN PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,
LTD.**
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101 (JP)

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(72) Inventors:
• **MATSUMOTO, Toyomi**
Nagano 399-46 (JP)
• **HARA, Masamoto**
Nagano 394 (JP)
• **MIYASHITA, Kunio**
Nagano 394 (JP)

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The file contains technical information submitted
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Description

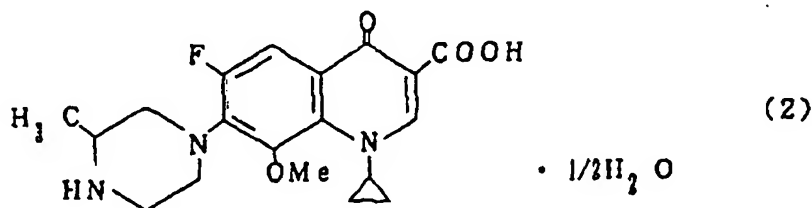
[0001] The present invention relates to 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate with excellent stability and process for producing the same.

Background Technology

[0002] Antibacterial agents of the quinolonecarboxylic acid class have achieved a striking progress in recent years. Because of broad antibacterial spectrum and potent bactericidal activity ranging from Gram-positive bacteria to negative bacteria, they have become to be used for surgical infectious diseases as well as urinary tract infectious disease and their usefulness is highly appreciated, leading to great contribution in the clinical practice.

[0003] 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid is particularly noted because of not only its potent antibacterial activity but also higher selectivity against bacteria from mammalian cells, which brings on an excellent selective toxicity.

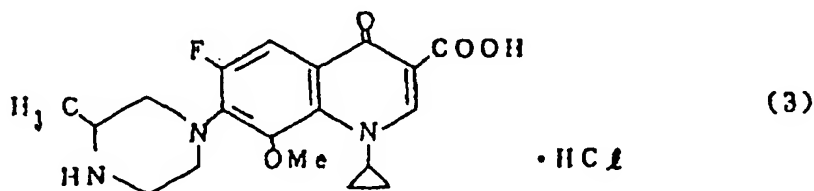
[0004] In Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. Sho 62-252772, hemihydrate of 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid represented by a formula (2) is disclosed.



[0005] 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid tends to make a hydrate because of its strong hygroscopicity, and it easily forms a hemihydrate when recrystallizing from water-containing organic solvent or when drying crystals obtained by the recrystallization method by neutralization according to acid-alkali recrystallization.

[0006] It was revealed by us, however, that the measured weight of this hemihydrate increases with the rise of environmental humidity. It was further revealed by us that the tablet containing the hemihydrate has poor disintegration and dissolution rates, leading to disadvantages in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

[0007] Moreover, in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. Sho 63-198664, hydrochloride of 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid represented by a formula (3) is disclosed.



[0008] However, with respect to this hydrochloride (3), too, the instability due to the hygroscopicity of drug substance same as or more than that of hemihydrate (2) and the problems of poor disintegration and dissolution rate when converted to tablets have become evident.

Disclosure of the Invention.

[0009] As a result of studies for the purpose of solving the problems of said 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid hemihydrate and hydrochloride, the inventors have found that 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic

acid sesquihydrate is a stable compound and excellent also in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Namely, 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate has been found to be stable under different conditions of humidity, and the disintegration and dissolution rates of the tablets manufactured have also found to be good.

[0010] In addition, as a means to obtain 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate, we have found that the target compound can be obtained efficiently by heating an aqueous suspension of 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid under stirring, leading to the completion of the invention.

[0011] Here, the aqueous suspension represents a suspension after neutralization in the acid-alkali recrystallization during the process for purification, a suspension of isolated crystals added with water, or the like, and it is possible to manipulate with amount of water 3 to 20 times as much as crystals, but it is preferable to use 3 to 5 times for obtaining the target compound in high yield.

[0012] It is optimum to stir for 10 to 30 minutes at a temperature of, for example, 50 to 100 °C, preferably 80 to 90 °C.

[0013] The pH of aqueous suspension is preferable to be in the vicinity of neutrality (6.0 - 8.0).

[0014] After collecting the first crop of the target compound by filtration, the second crop can be obtained by cooling the filtrate to room temperature, which may result in an increase of overall yield.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0015] Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the result of thermal analysis of the inventive substance, Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the result of thermal analysis of comparative substance, Fig. 3 is a diagram showing infrared spectrum of the inventive substance, Fig. 4 is a diagram showing infrared spectrum of comparative substance, Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the result of X-ray diffraction of the inventive substance, Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the result of X-ray diffraction of comparative substance, and Fig. 7 is an illustrative diagram showing the crystal structure of the inventive substance.

Best Embodiment for putting the Invention into Practice

[0016] In following, the invention will be illustrated in more detail showing an example, but the invention is not subject to any restriction by this example.

(Example 1)

[0017] 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid (85 g) was suspended into water (425 ml, 5 times volume) and stirred for 10 minutes at an inner temperature of 80 to 85 °C. After hot filtration at the same temperature, the crystals were dried to obtain the target compound (84.43 g) at a yield of 92.7 %.

Elemental analysis: C ₁₉ H ₂₂ FN ₃ O ₄ · 3/2H ₂ O				
	C	H	N	Water content
Calculated	56.71	6.26	10.44	6.7
Found	56.79	6.15	10.44	7.3

(1) Instruments used

[0018]

TG/DTA : Rigaku Corporation (TAS-200; Control section), TG8101D2 (Measuring apparatus)

Infrared spectrophotometer : Hitachi, Ltd., Model 270-30

Powder X-ray diffraction apparatus: Rigaku Corporation, Model 2013

Single crystal X-ray diffraction apparatus : Rigaku Corporation Model AFC5R

Karl Fischer moisture meter: Kyoto Electronics Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Model MKA-3P

1) Thermal analysis (TG/DTA)

[0019] Employing each about 10 mg of samples of the inventive substance and comparative untreated substance without hot water treatment, heating was performed from room temperature to 240 °C at a temperature-raising velocity of 5 °C/min, using α -alumina as a reference, and the gravimetric behavior and the thermal behavior at that time were measured, respectively. The results are shown in Fig. 1 for the inventive substance and in Fig. 2 for the comparative substance.

2) Infrared absorption spectrometry

[0020] Each sample of the inventive substance and untreated substance without hot water treatment was measured by KBr-transmission method. The results are shown in Fig. 3 for the inventive substance and in Fig. 4 for the comparative substance, respectively.

3) Powder X-ray diffraction

[0021] Each sample of the inventive substance and comparative substance was pulverized and measured using a glass sample plate. The results are shown in Fig. 5 for the inventive substance and in Fig. 6 for the comparative substance, respectively.

4) Single crystal X-ray diffraction

[0022] The crystal structure obtained as a result of X-ray diffraction is shown in Fig. 7.

[0023] 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate retained a constant amount of water under ordinary preservation conditions and was stable.

[0024] When comparing the measurement data of thermal analysis (TG/DTA), infrared absorption spectrometry and powder X-ray diffraction between the untreated substance and the inventive hot water-treated substance, the patterns differ obviously, hence it has become clear that the hot water-treated substance and the untreated substance have different crystal forms.

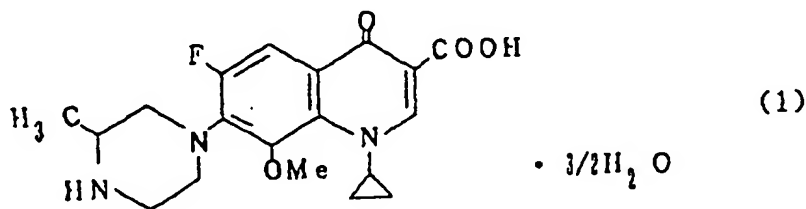
[0025] In addition, from the result of single crystal X-ray diffraction, it has been proved that 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate contains 8 molecules of 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid and 12 molecules of water in a unit cell.

Utilizability in the industry

[0026] The inventive 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate is excellent in the disintegration and dissolution rate and stable, hence it is very useful for pharmaceutical manufacturing.

Claims

1. 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid sesquihydrate represented by a formula (1).

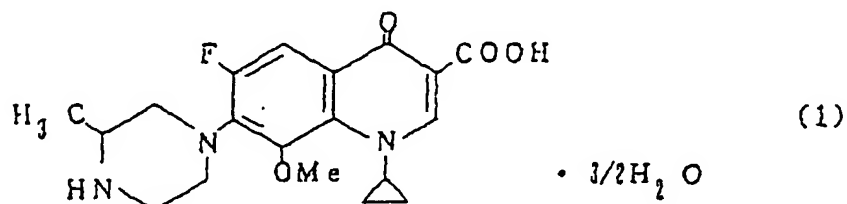


2. A process for producing the compound of Claim 1, characterized in that aqueous suspension of 1-cyclopropyl-

6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid is treated by heating under stirring.

5 Patentansprüche

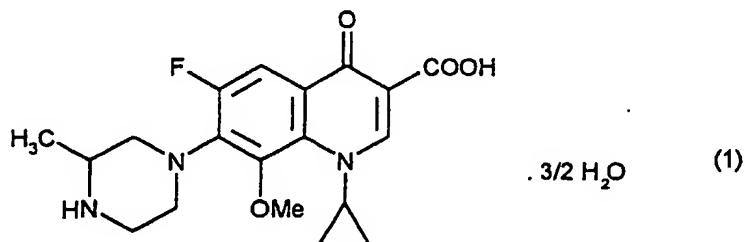
1. 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-chinolincarbonsäure-Sesquihydrat der Formel (1).



2. Verfahren zur Herstellung der Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass eine wässrige Suspension von 1-Cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-3-chinolincarbonsäure durch Erwärmen unter Rühren behandelt wird.

25 Revendications

1. Sesquihydrate de l'acide 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-méthoxy-7-(3-méthyl-1-pipérazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinoléinecarboxylique représenté par la formule (1).



2. Procédé de production du composé de la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'une suspension aqueuse d'acide 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-méthoxy-7-(3-méthyl-1-pipérazinyl)-4-oxo-3-quinoléinecarboxylique est traitée par chauffage sous agitation.

Fig. 1

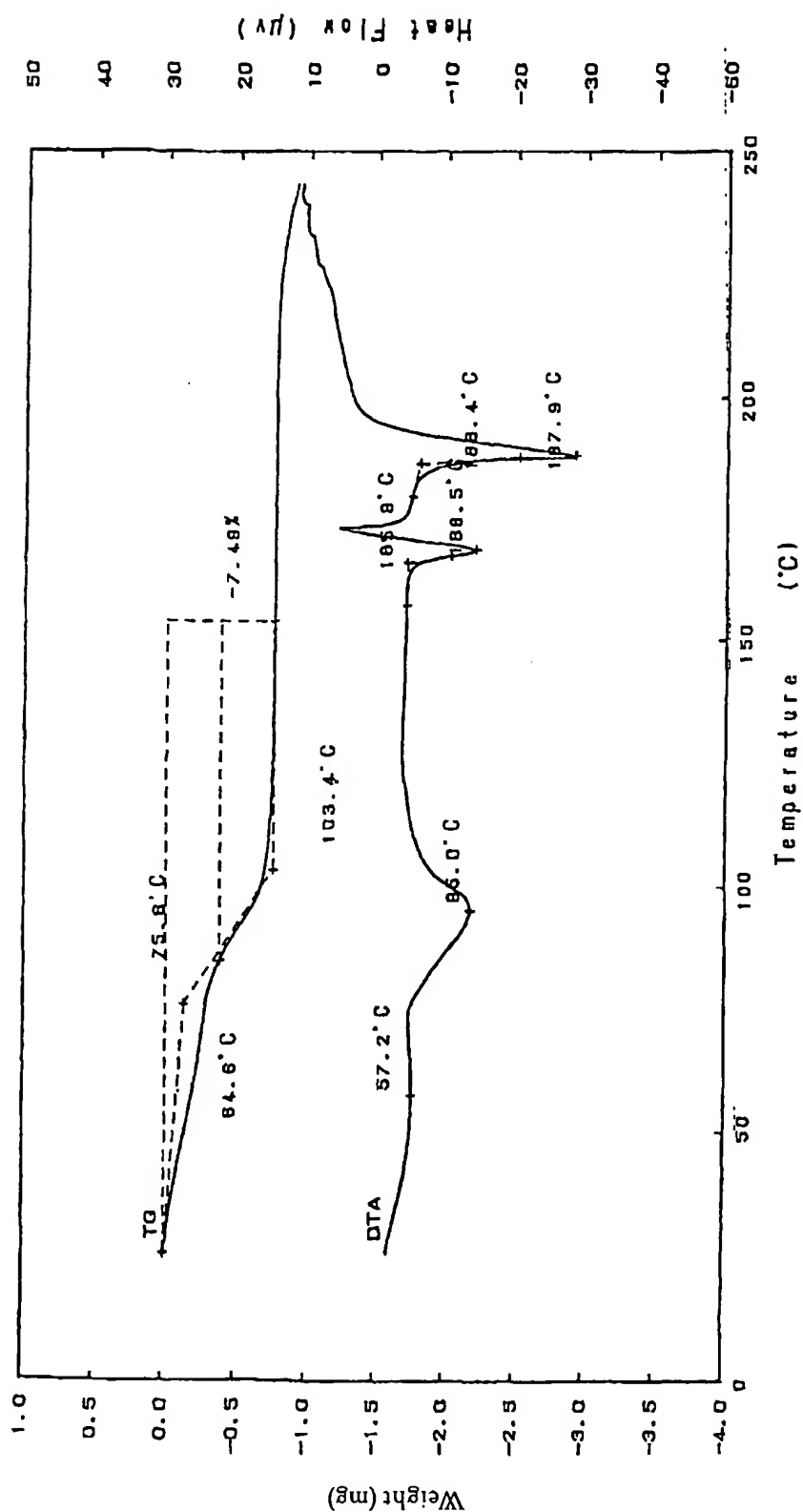


Fig. 2

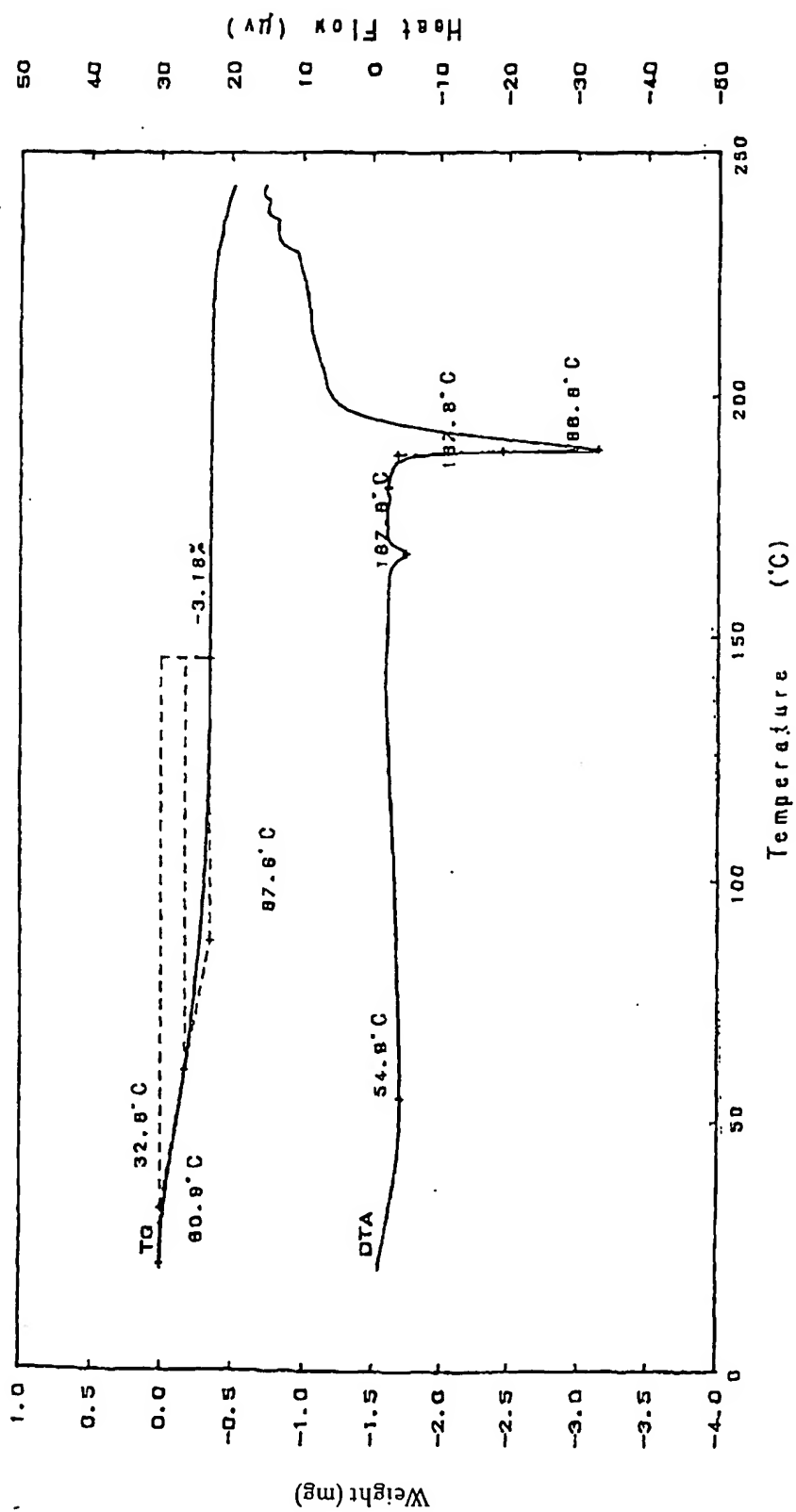


FIG. 3

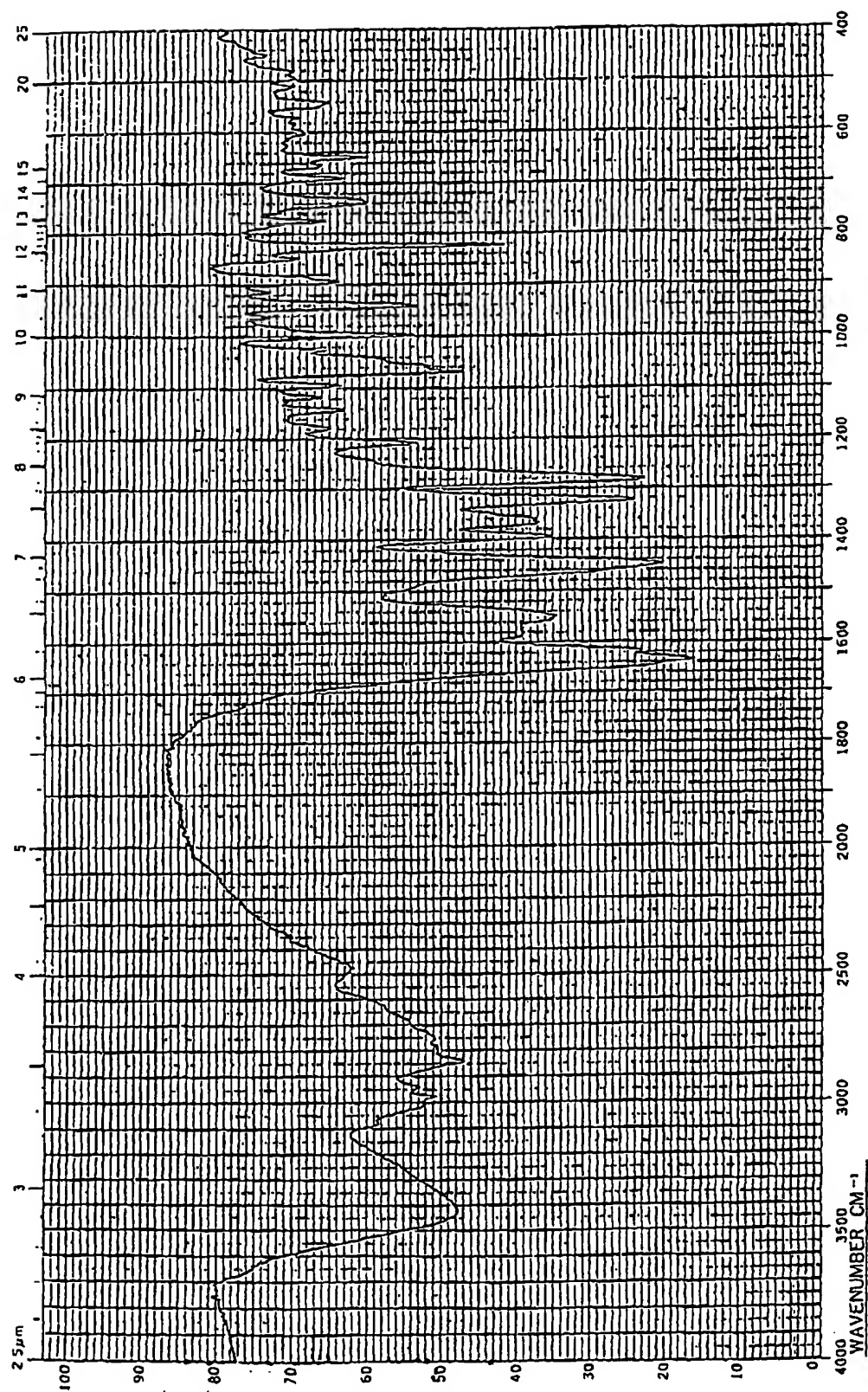


Fig. 4

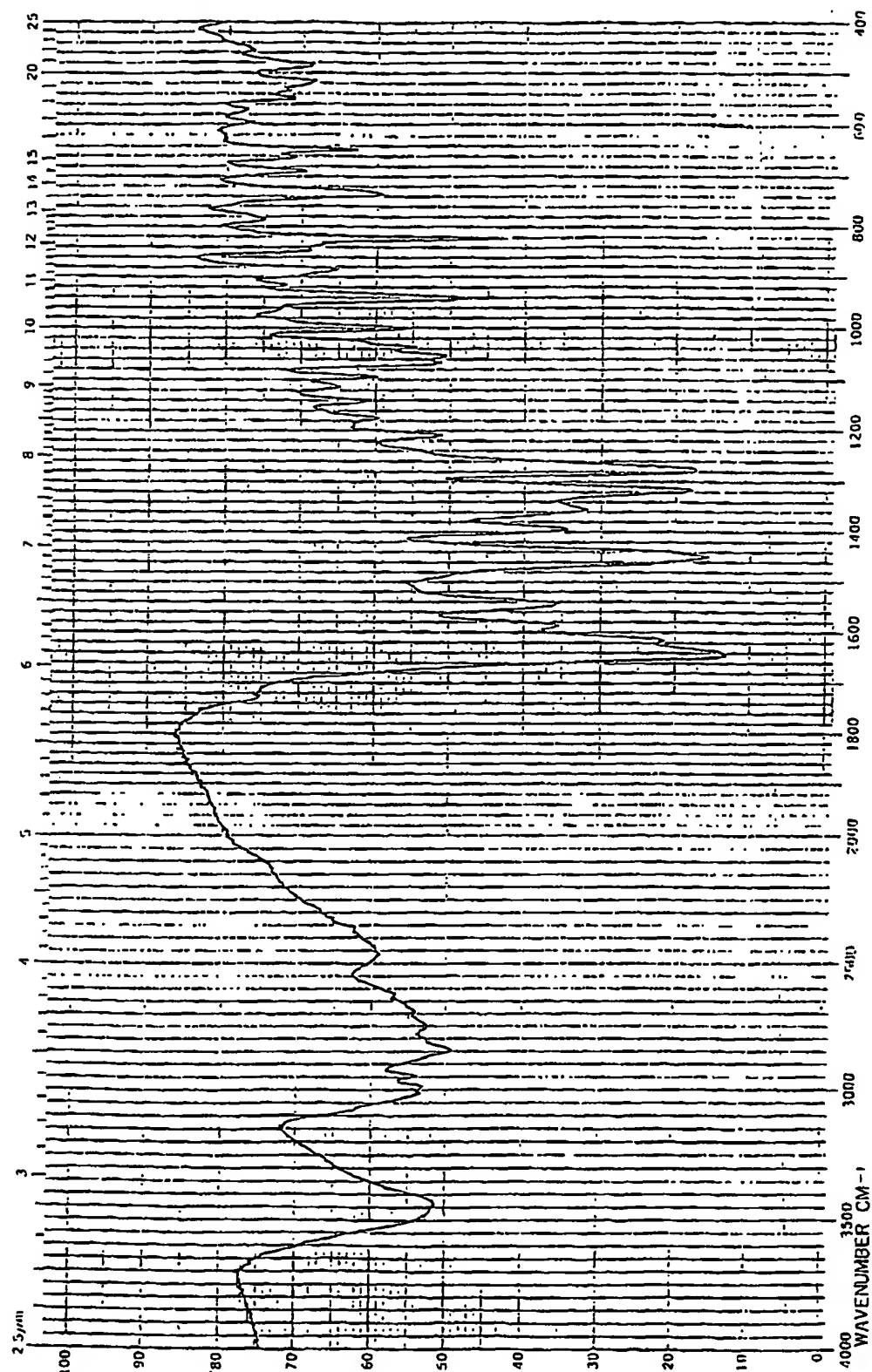


Fig. 5

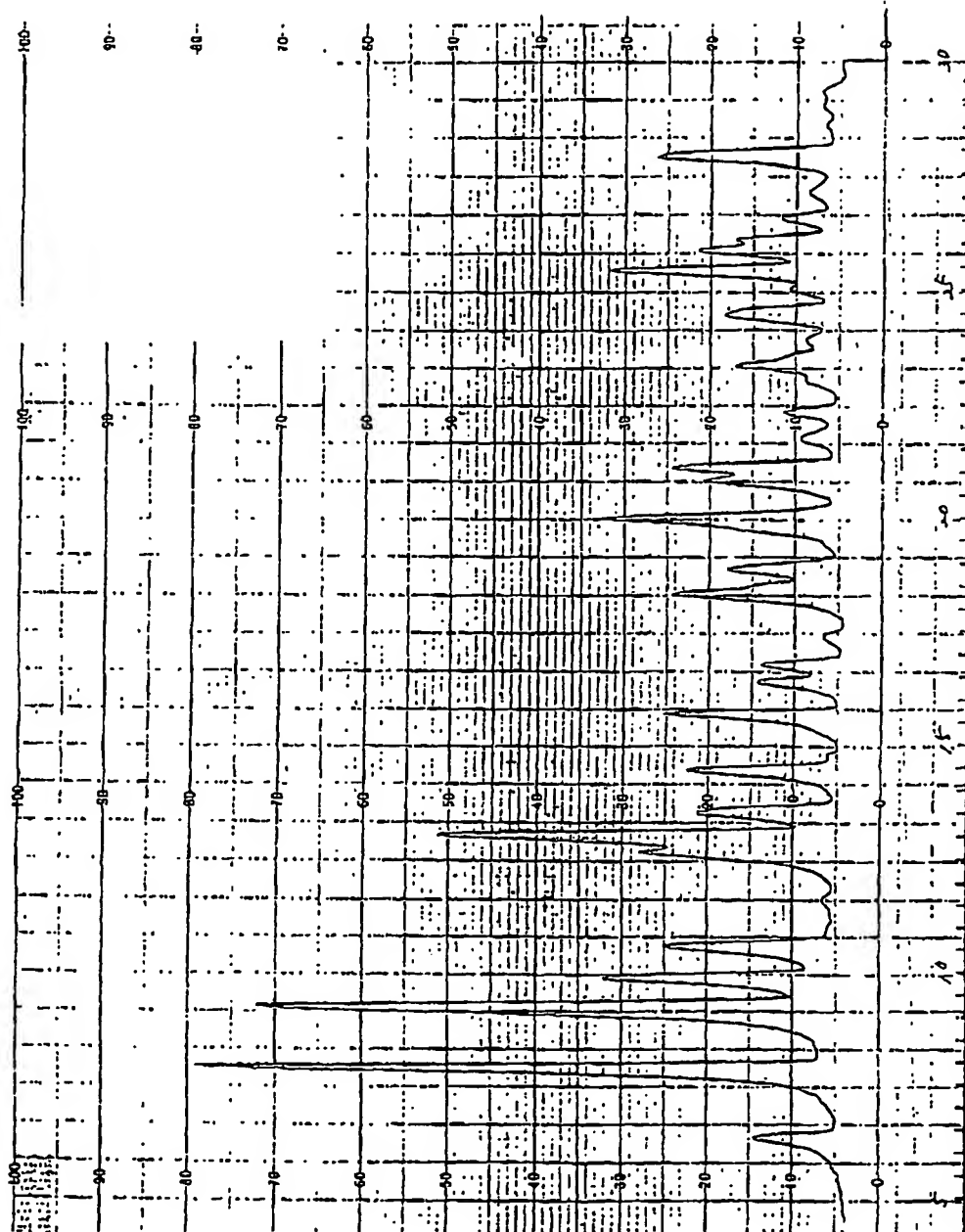


Fig. 6

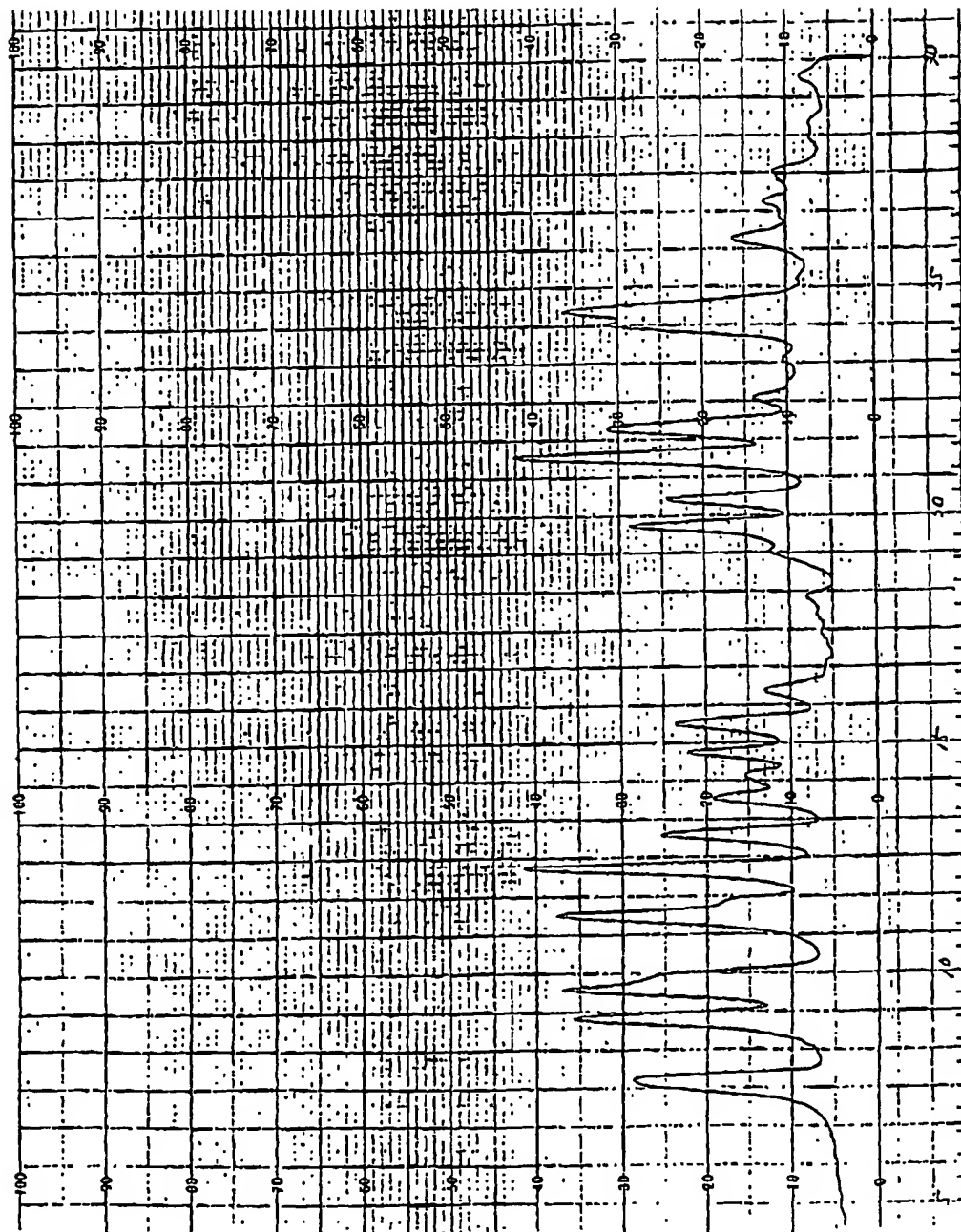
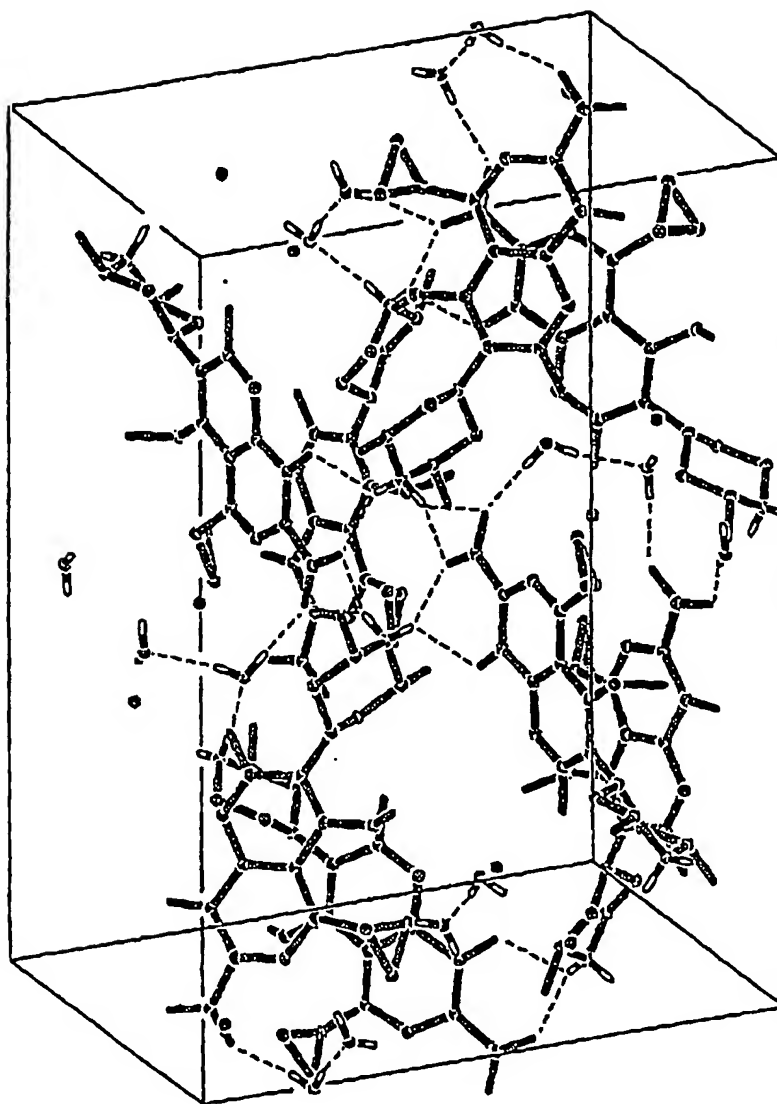


Fig. 7



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